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Bognor Regis Urban District

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# REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1948

BY

H. MICHAEL AYRES

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*including*

A Meteorological Report by F. A. C. CULLEN

CERT. ROYAL SAN. INST.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER



Bognor Regis Urban District

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**Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1948-1949**

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MRS. C. B. REYNOLDS



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
BOGNOR REGIS.

*July, 1949.*

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH  
COMMITTEE**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my nineteenth Annual Report, namely that for the year 1948, on the health of Bognor Regis.

The high standard of health shown by the statistics for 1947 and previous years has been generally maintained, and in some instances actually improved upon.

I wish to draw your attention to the following indices of the general state of health in the Town, but I would ask you to remember that in a town such as Bognor Regis with a relatively small population, a slight variation in the number of births, deaths and infant deaths, etc., will tend to be reflected disproportionately in the resultant rates per 1,000.

**1. BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.**

There has been a decrease in births from 458 in 1947 to 383 in 1948, the rates being respectively 18.25 and 14.84 per 1,000 of the population. In spite of the decrease in the number of births in 1948 compared with the previous year, there was a natural increase in the population of 67, i.e., the difference between births and deaths (383 births minus 316 deaths), as compared with 119 in 1947.

The number of illegitimate births for 1948 was 23 as compared with 27 in 1947.

**2. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.**

There was a decrease of 23 in the number of deaths from 339 in 1947 to 316 in 1948, the rates being respectively 13.51 and 12.25 per 1,000 of the population. The apparently disproportionate decrease in the rate was due to the fact that the population was estimated as being 710 greater in 1948. The death rates for England and Wales were 12.0 per 1,000 and 10.8 in 1948. The higher death rate for Bognor Regis results from the fact that the Registrar-General has not yet resumed the issue of Comparability Factors, and it is not therefore possible on the face of it to compare the death rate of a town such as Bognor Regis, which tends to have a more aged population (because it is a seaside health resort and attracts retired persons), with the death rates of inland areas which make no attraction to older members of the community in the country (see page 18).

**(a) Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.**

There was no change in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, which was 11 in 1947 and in 1948. The 1948 rate for Bognor Regis was 0.426 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the provisional figures of 0.507 for England and Wales in 1948.

(b) **Maternal Mortality.**

It is gratifying to be able to report that for the third successive year no deaths occurred during 1948, from maternal causes.

(c) **Infant Mortality Rate.**

There were 16 deaths in 1948 as compared with 11 deaths in 1947, the rates being 41.78 and 24.01 per 1,000 live births respectively. The 1948 Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales was the lowest ever reached in the country, namely 34 per 1,000 live births as compared with 41 the previous year (see page 22).

(d) **Cancer Deaths and Death Rate.**

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer from 61 in 1947 to 51 in 1948. The rates were respectively 2.43 and 1.98 per 1,000 of the population.

### **3. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1948 was 478 with 620 in 1947. Three diseases, Measles (211 cases), Whooping Cough (151 cases) and Scarlet Fever (98 cases) together represent 96% of the total notifications received.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever from 70 in 1947 to 98 in 1948, but again all the cases were of a mild character.

For the second successive year it is pleasing to be able to report that no cases of Diphtheria were notified. This again bears witness to the importance and value of Diphtheria Immunisation in support of which a campaign has been conducted locally and nationally for a number of years.

### **4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

Statistics relating to Diphtheria Immunisation in the Town and nationally are given on page 42. Since 1927 a total of 6,356 children in Bognor Regis have been artificially immunised. It is estimated that this immunisation has resulted in the protection of 46.4% of children under five years of age in 1948, and 86.2% of children between the ages of five and fifteen years in 1948. Throughout the year there has been a continuation of both national and local propaganda in an effort to secure the protection of a higher percentage of children under the age of five years, but it is still a matter for regret that apparently more than half of the town's children who were under five years of age in 1948 were not immunised. Particularly is this so when it is appreciated that the mortality from the disease tends to be at its highest during the early years of childhood. The unquestioned efficacy of this means of protection must commend it to all parents, and it is to be hoped that the next few years will show that a far higher percentage of children under five years of age are being safeguarded by this excellent means against diphtheria. In addition to the facilities provided by the West Sussex County Council at Welfare Centres, etc., free immunisation is also available under the National Health Service through the family doctor.

### **5. SCABIES AND VENEREAL DISEASE.**

Information is contained on pages 44 and 39 of this Report regarding the facilities which are available for the appropriate treatment.



## **6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

There are still no slaughter houses functioning in the district as all meat is conveyed into the district from other areas. The need, however, remains very great for the inspection of meat and other foodstuffs, and the figures set out in a later section of the Report show that a considerable amount of work has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cullen, and his assistant, Mr. Coysh, in this connection. In addition a large amount of food sampling has been carried out by the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

## **7. HOUSING.**

The position in this connection is of some concern as it is difficult to appreciably reduce the number of applicants on the waiting list. During the year 15 permanent houses were erected by the Council making a total of 518 houses owned and administered by the Council. It will, however, be seen that the total number of applicants as at the end of 1948 on the waiting list for houses was 645. During the year all applicants were requested by the Housing Department to state whether or not they wished to remain on the housing list, and the re-registration which followed this showed a considerable reduction in the number of applicants. A Points Scheme is in operation to separate, on the strict basis of need, the more urgent from the less urgent applicants, and the Housing Committee has very sympathetically considered any recommendations I have made for extra points for medical grounds.

## **8. RODENT CONTROL.**

Details are set out later in the Report of the considerable amount of work which has been carried out under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cullen, who is the Inspector under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act. It is felt that the Scheme of Rodent Control is one which meets a very real need, and is appreciated by the residents.

## **9. WATER SUPPLIES.**

The water supplies of the district maintained a very high standard, and I would again express my indebtedness to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, the Water Engineer and Manager, for his unstinted co-operation. A detailed Report as required by the Ministry of Health and as furnished by the Water Engineer, is given on a later page.

## **10. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

For many years now it has been stressed that cesspools are to be regarded as a temporary expedient only. At the present time there is a large number of cesspools, especially on three extensive private Estates. Some progress, will, it is hoped, however, shortly be made, as a Scheme has been prepared for the sewerage of one of the Estates. The ultimate object, however, especially in a Seaside Resort must be the complete sewerage of the district and the abolition of all cesspools as soon as possible. During the year a number of connections has been made to existing sewers and the Chief Sanitary Inspector has carried out some excellent work in making the necessary arrangements.

## **11. METEOROLOGY.**

As in previous years Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meteorological Observer, has prepared a most valuable set of statistics which may be found at the end of the Report.

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I would once again express my sincere appreciation of the deep interest taken in the health of the Town by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and by the other Members of the Council.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the excellent work carried out by him ; to the Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. G. Coysh ; and to the Chief Clerk, Mr. L. Allatt ; also to the other members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

Again I wish to express my appreciation of the close co-operation shown by the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Officers of other Departments.

Finally, my gratitude must also be recorded for the co-operation given me by the General Practitioners, and for the help forthcoming from the general public.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. AYRES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# Public Health Officers of the Urban District

The Public Health Department Staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a whole-time Chief Sanitary Inspector, a whole-time Additional Sanitary Inspector, a Chief Clerk, a Senior Clerk and four Assistant Clerks.

Contributions are made by the Ministry of Health under the Public Health Acts to the salaries of those indicated\* :—

## Officers

### \*H. MICHAEL AYRES

(Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.), Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Camb. Univ.), Diploma in Public Health (Camb. Univ.) ).  
Medical Officer of Health.

### \*F. A. C. CULLEN

(Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, and as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Board of Education Certificate in Advanced Building Construction.)  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### F. W. FISHLEIGH

(Bachelor of Laws (Hons.) (Lond. Univ.); Diploma in Public Administration (London Univ.).)  
Chief Clerk (to 28-8-48).

### L. ALLATT

Chief Clerk (from 4-10-48).

### \*R. G. COYSH

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Inst. and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Inst. as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; City and Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology) Finalist, Sanitary Science; Qualified as Member of Royal Sanitary Institute.)  
Additional Sanitary Inspector.

### MISS L. WOOLNOUGH

(State Registered Nurse, Registered Fever Nurse, State Certified Midwife.)  
Matron of the Isolation Hospital.

## CLERICAL STAFF.

Senior Clerk :

A. G. COOK

Assistant Clerks :

MISS E. J. GREEN

MISS J. I. GRAY

MRS. F. M. MOTH

R. H. JESSON

(absent on National Service).

Temporary Clerk :

D. CRIPPS (from 13-12-48).

## Other Appointments and Duties

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council; Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester; Medical Supt. Chichester and Bognor Regis Isolation Hospitals.

Inspector under Petroleum Act; Inspector under Rats and Mice Destruction Act. Meteorological Observer.

## CONSULTANTS :—

C. J. HARWOOD LITTLE, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (County Pathologist).

R. F. WRIGHT,

B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (County Analyst)

R. C. HOATHER } for water

B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. } analyses.

R. WATTS,

M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Surgeon).

**TABLE**  
**GENERAL AND VITAL**

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births		Deaths		Population Natural Increase	Infantile Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	73	15.0	8	x	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	66	10.5	42	x	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	80	12.4	65	x	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	76	11.4	42	x	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	82	11.9	55	x	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	71	10.0	47	x	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	66	9.0	65	x	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	75	10.0	58	x	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	69	8.9	52	x	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	103	13.0	29	x	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	82	10.1	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	105	12.8	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	110	13.0	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	112	13.0	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	122	13.8	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	104	13.5	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	92	12.0	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	105	13.0	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	121	14.5	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	107	11.5	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	111	12.7	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	112	9.7	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	110	9.5	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	101	8.6	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	114	9.3	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	117	9.1	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,022	169	12.0	130	9.2	39	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	130	8.8	39	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	137	9.9	42	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	163	11.3	1	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	146	9.3	16	11	68.0	21	1.33
1931	12,600	168	13.3	149	*9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	152	*9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	202	*10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	215	*9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	224	*10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	267	*11.7	0	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	282	*11.9	0	11	44.4	40	2.04
1938	19,890	260	13.1	272	*11.4	0	14	53.8	27	1.36
1939	22,650	259	12.5	280	*10.3	0	6	22.1	43	1.89
1940	23,410	252	10.8	313	*11.3	0	8	31.7	40	1.07
1941	21,260	269	12.7	345	+16.23	0	11	40.9	56	2.63
1942	20,970	402	19.2	346	+16.5	56	19	47.3	51	2.43
1943	19,950	387	19.4	335	+16.8	52	21	54.3	62	3.11
1944	21,360	394	18.4	329	+15.4	65	13	33.0	56	2.62
1945	22,590	351	15.5	342	+15.1	9	12	34.2	42	1.86
1946	24,330	402	16.5	341	+14.0	61	15	37.3	68	2.79
1947	25,090	458	18.2	339	+13.5	119	11	24.0	61	2.43
1948	25,800	383	14.8	316	+12.2	67	16	41.8	51	1.98

\* The crude death rates for these years are respectively 11.8, 11.6, 12.3, 11.9, 12.1, 14.1, 14.4, 13.7, 12.4 and 13.4. (See page 18.)

† Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rates for 1933.

‡ Crude death rates. (See page 18.)

x Information

## STATISTICS 1900-1947

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scar-let Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhab-ited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with State assistance		Rate-able Value	Sum-represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate				Total	By Council	By other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	—	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
12	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£266,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.8	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	—	—	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	+	7537	95	59	—	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	+	7650	51	15+	—	£318,137	£1,290

\* Non-assisted.

† To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, and the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945, making a grand total of 518. (See page 49.)

‡ No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 28.)

not available.



**TABLE II**  
**Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital**  
**Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1948**

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	Bognor Regis
Population (estimated by Registrar-General for calculation of Birth and Death Rates) ..	166,690 (163,540)	143,610 (135,310)	310,300 (298,850)	25,800 (25,090)
Number of Live Births	2,507 (2,878)	2,370 (2,602)	4,877 (5,480)	383 (458)
Birth Rate .. .. .	15.04 (17.59)	16.50 (19.20)	15.72 (18.33)	14.84 (18.25)
Number of Deaths ..	2,267 (2,486)	1,627 (1,651)	3,894 (4,137)	316 (339)
Death Rate .. .. .	13.60 (15.20)	11.33 (12.20)	12.55 (13.80)	12.25 (13.51)
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year ..	60 (86)	53 (85)	113 (171)	16 (11)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	24 (30)	22 (33)	23 (31)	41.78 (24.01)
Number of Maternal Deaths .. .. .	— (2)	2 (—)	2 (2)	— (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	— (0.7)	0.8 (—)	0.4 (0.3)	— (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respira- tory System) .. ..	61 (57)	43 (52)	104 (109)	10 (9)
Death Rate from Tuber- culosis (Respiratory System)* .. .. .	0.37 (0.35)	0.30 (0.38)	0.34 (0.36)	0.39 (0.36)
Number of Deaths from Cancer .. .. .	375 (404)	306 (269)	681 (673)	51 (61)
Death Rate from Cancer*	2.25 (2.47)	2.13 (1.98)	2.19 (2.25)	1.98 (2.43)
Zymotic Death Rate*..	0.01 (0.06)	0.02 (0.08)	0.02 (0.07)	0.04 (0.07)
Natural Increase — Excess of Births over Deaths .. .. .	240 (392)	743 (951)	983 (1,343)	67 (119)

\* Rate per 1,000 population

### STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate .. .. .	17.9 (20.5)
Death Rate .. .. .	10.8 (12.0)
Infant Mortality Rate .. .. .	34 (41)

(The corresponding figures for the year 1947 are shown in brackets)

# SECTION 1.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### 1.—General Statistics

Area in acres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(land)	2,695
										(foreshore)	352
Population (Census, 1921) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,490
Population (Census, 1931) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,510
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1948) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,800
Number of inhabited houses (1921) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1948) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,650
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,239
Rateable value (April 1st, 1949) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£318,137
Sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1949) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,290

### 2.—Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and essentially a seaside health resort. There are no large factories, and there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health.

### 3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—	Total	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. ..
Live Births—				14.84
Legitimate .. .. .	359	189	170	
Illegitimate .. .. .	24	14	10	
	<u>383</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>180</u>	
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate .. .. .	6	2	4	20.46
Illegitimate .. .. .	2	—	2	
	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	

Deaths :—	316	158	158	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population .. ..
				12.25
				(See page 00)

Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions .. .. . 112  
(Percentage of total deaths, 35.44)

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—

From Sepsis .. .. .	0
From other causes .. .. .	0
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age .. .. .	16
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births .. .. .	41.78
There were 359 legitimate children born and 15 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is .. .. .	41.78
There were 24 illegitimate children born and 1 death, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is .. .. .	41.67
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. .	51
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age) .. .. .	1

## BIRTHS

The following figures show for 1948 and for each year since 1910, the number of births, the birth rates, and the proportion at birth of males and females.

	Total Births	Males	Females	Birth Rate	No. of males born per 100 females
1910	130	58	72	16.0	80.5
1911	153	82	71	18.6	115.5
1912	133	68	65	15.8	104.6
1913	151	77	74	17.5	104.05
1914	165	79	86	18.7	91.8
1915	132	80	52	15.0	153.8
1916	121	58	63	14.6	92.06
1917	115	64	51	12.5	125.4
1918	123	54	69	13.2	78.2
1919	122	69	53	13.9	130.1
1920	172	96	76	19.7	126.3
1921	131	69	62	11.4	111.2
1922	118	65	53	10.2	122.6
1923	109	74	35	9.3	211.4
1924	127	66	61	10.4	108.2
1925	174	90	84	13.6	107.1
1926	169	86	83	12.0	103.6
1927	169	85	84	11.4	101.1
1928	179	98	81	11.1	120.09
1929	164	87	77	11.4	113.0
1930	162	84	78	10.3	107.6
1931	168	82	86	13.3	95.3
1932	169	72	97	12.9	74.2
1933	202	110	92	12.3	119.5
1934	225	106	119	12.5	89.07
1935	226	114	112	12.3	101.8
1936	235	121	114	12.4	106.1
1937	248	125	123	12.7	101.5
1938	260	135	125	13.1	108.0
1939	259	124	135	12.5	91.9
1940	252	126	126	10.8	100.0
1941	269	135	134	12.7	101.0
1942	402	217	185	19.2	117.3
1943	387	198	189	19.4	104.8
1944	394	201	193	18.4	104.1
1945	351	180	171	15.5	105.3
1946	402	206	196	16.5	105.1
1947	458	250	208	18.2	120.2
1948	383	203	180	14.8	112.8

The birth rate for England and Wales in 1948 was 17.9 live births per 1,000.

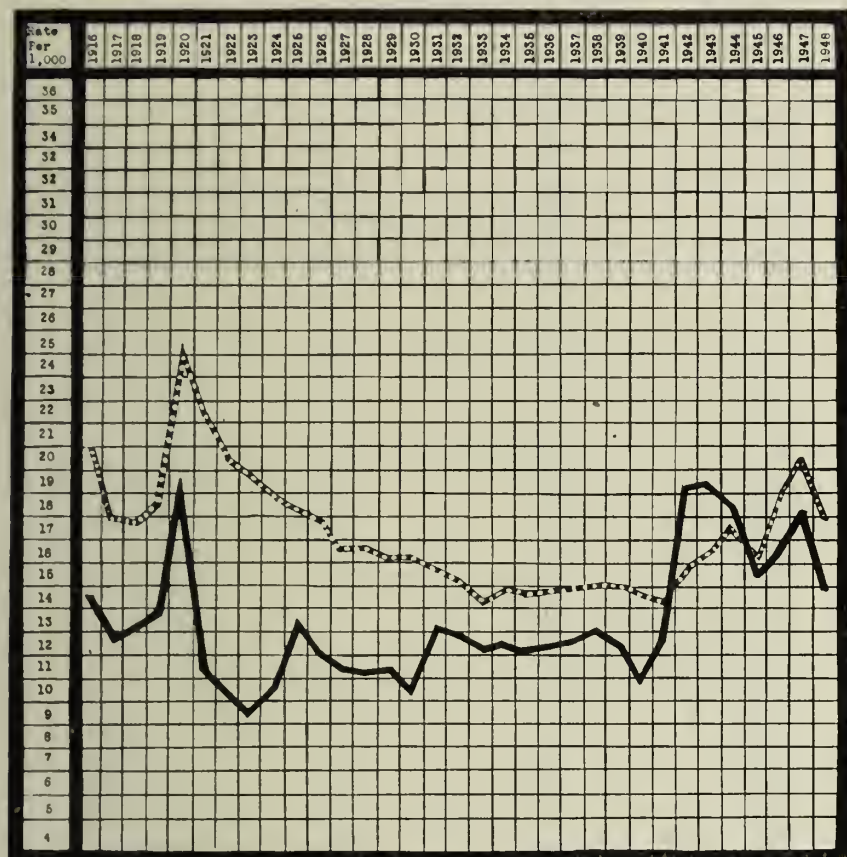
## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central .. .. .	28	31	59
East .. .. .	80	83	163
Felpham .. .. .	13	12	25
North .. .. .	47	30	77
West .. .. .	11	7	18
Total .. .. .	179	163	342

The foregoing are unadjusted figures, *i.e.*, ones compiled from returns supplied by the local Registrar, and therefore differ from the total number of births assigned to the district by the Registrar-General.



# CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.  
The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

## NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

The following figures show the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deaths, from 1910-1948.

	Total Births	Total Deaths	Natural Increase
1910	130	82	48
1911	153	105	48
1912	133	110	23
1913	151	112	39
1914	165	122	43
1915	132	104	28
1916	121	92	29
1917	115	105	10
1918	123	121	2
1919	122	107	15
1920	172	111	61
1921	131	112	19
1922	118	110	8
1923	109	101	8
1924	127	114	13
1925	174	117	57
1926	169	130	39
1927	169	130	39
1928	179	137	42
1929	164	163	1
1930	162	146	16
1931	168	149	19
1932	169	152	17
1933	202	202	0*
1934	225	215	10
1935	226	224	2
1936	235	267	0*
1937	248	282	0*
1938	260	272	0*
1939	259	280	0*
1940	252	313	0*
1941	269	345	0*
1942	402	346	56
1943	387	335	52
1944	394	329	65
1945	351	342	9
1946	402	341	61
1947	458	339	119
1948	383	316	67

\* Deaths exceed births.

It will be noted from Table IV (page 17) which analyses the causes of death, that a very large percentage is attributable to elderly people, and it will be appreciated that in a seaside health resort there is a disproportionately large number of residents of advanced years.

TABLE III—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1948 and previous ten years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				
		Uncor- rected Numbers	Nett		*Num- ber	Rate	Of non- residents Regd in the District	Of Residents not Regd. in the District	Under 1 year of age		All ages	
			Num- ber	Rate					*Num- ber	Rate per 1,000 nett Births		
												*Num- ber
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1938	19,890	249	260	13.1	254	12.8	31	49	14	53.8	272	13.7
1939	+20,780	280	259	12.5	246	10.9	22	56	6	22.1	280	12.4
1940	23,410	259	252	10.8	275	11.7	30	68	8	31.7	313	13.4
1941	21,260	269	269	12.7	278	13.1	24	91	11	40.9	345	16.2
1942	20,970	341	402	19.2	246	11.7	18	118	19	47.3	346	16.5
1943	19,950	275	387	19.4	225	11.3	24	134	21	54.3	335	16.8
1944	21,360	332	394	18.4	231	10.8	17	115	13	33.0	329	15.4
1945	22,590	321	351	15.5	223	9.9	23	142	12	34.2	342	15.1
1946	24,330	323	402	16.5	246	10.1	22	117	15	37.3	341	14.0
1947	25,090	359	458	18.2	242	9.6	22	119	11	24.0	339	13.5
1948	25,800	342	383	14.8	216	8.4	20	120	16	41.8	316	12.2

This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Uncorrected births are the figures supplied by the local Registrar. Nett births are those supplied by the Registrar-General.

\* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8, and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in the district other than that in which they ordinarily resided.

\* Population for calculation of birth rate (for calculation of death rate, population is 22,650).

‡ The adjusted death rates for 1937 to 1940 are 11.9, 11.4, 10.3 and 11.3 respectively. See page 18.

TABLE IV

Deaths Registered during the year 1948, classified by age and cause  
(See notes on next page)

		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALES	FEMALES
Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 year & under 2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and upwards			
Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Cerebro-spinal fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. ..	10	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	1	8	2	
7. Other forms of tuberculosis..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
8. Syphilitic diseases .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
9. Influenza .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Acute polio-myel. and polio-enceph. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Acute inf. enceph. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Cancer of buccal cavity, oesoph. and uterus .. ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	5	
14. Cancer of stomach .. ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	4	
15. Cancer of breast .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	
16. Cancer—other sites .. ..	33	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	15	20	13	
17. Diabetes .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	
18. Intra-cranial vasc. lesions ..	39	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	31	14	25	
19. Heart disease .. ..	102	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	83	49	53	
20. Other diseases of circ. system	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	4	6	
21. Bronchitis .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	
22. Pneumonia .. ..	15	1	—	—	1	1	1	5	6	8	7	
23. Other respiratory diseases ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	
24. Ulcer of stomach .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
26. Appendicitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27. Other digestive diseases ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	2	
28. Nephritis .. ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	4	
29. Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Other maternal causes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Premature birth .. ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	
32. Congen. malformations, etc.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	
33. Suicide .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
34. Road traffic accidents .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	
35. Other violent causes .. ..	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	
36. All other causes .. ..	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	28	16	22	
TOTAL .. ..	316	16	—	2	1	2	13	71	211	158	158	

## DEATHS

Age and sex constitution of the population have a definite effect upon the death rate. The particular age and sex constitution of the population of Bognor Regis favours a high crude death rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population, chiefly because of the disproportionately large number of people of advanced years residing in the district. Bognor Regis in common with the other South Coast towns, is a favourite residential district for invalids and elderly people who have retired. This is a circumstance which has always been borne in mind when considering the general death rate in the past.

From 1931 to 1940, the Registrar-General supplied an "Area Comparability Factor" for adjusting the local death rate to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the crude death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should have been similarly modified by the factor particularly applying to such district.

The "Area Comparability Factor" for Bognor Regis was 0.83, and the crude death rate was multiplied by this figure to obtain the adjusted death rate. It is not intended to explain here the method adopted by the Registrar-General in calculating the "Area Comparability Factor," but it may be stated that the Factor was based on the 1931 census population. The adjusted death rate for Bognor Regis for the years 1939 and 1940 are given below, together with the crude death rates for the years 1941-1946 inclusive, during which years no comparability factor was issued.

				Crude Death Rate	Adjusted Death Rate				
1939	..	..	..	12.4	10.3				
1940	..	..	..	13.4	11.3				
1941	..	..	..	16.2	(no comparability factor issued)				
1942	..	..	..	16.5	"	"	"	"	"
1943	..	..	..	16.8	"	"	"	"	"
1944	..	..	..	15.4	"	"	"	"	"
1945	..	..	..	15.1	"	"	"	"	"
1946	..	..	..	14.0	"	"	"	"	"
1947	..	..	..	13.5	"	"	"	"	"

Other factors influencing crude death rates are the birth and death rates of a district for previous years. Thus, if a district has had a low death rate for a number of years, the proportion of elderly people in the population will be raised and this will favour a high death rate in subsequent years. A low birth rate for a number of years will have the same effect, for a similar reason.

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF BOGNOR REGIS PEOPLE WAS 316, AND THE CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 12.2. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 10.8.

It will be noted in Table IV (on the preceding page), where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that over 67 per cent. of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards.

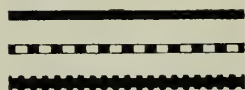
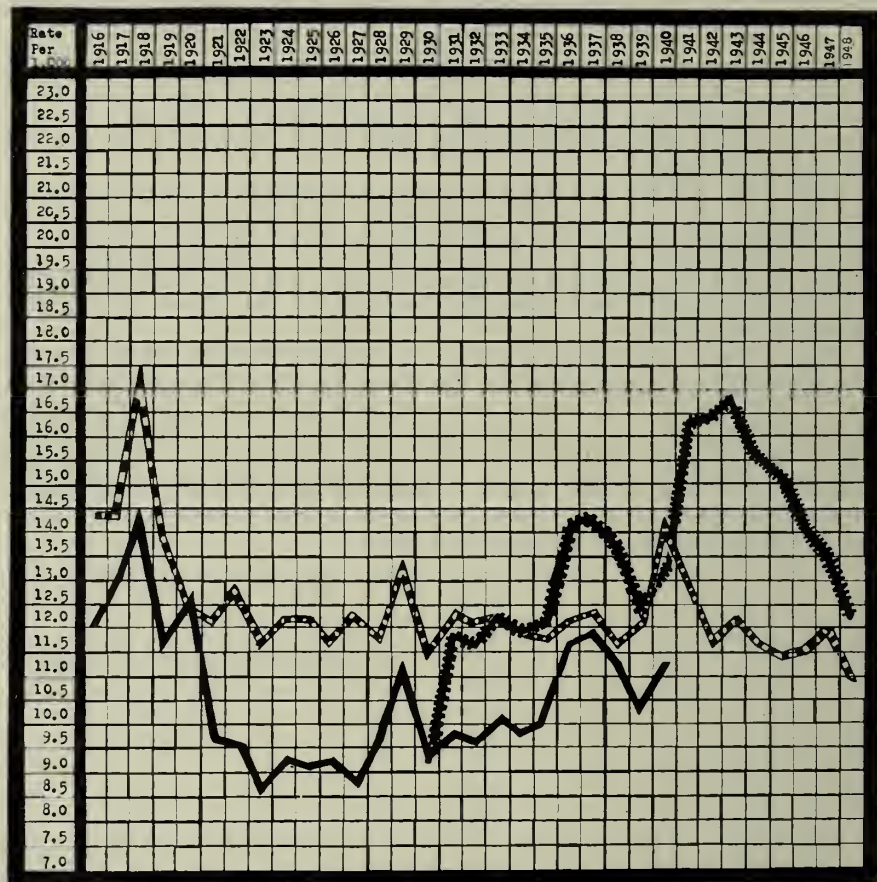
## SEASONAL MORTALITY

The mortality in the four Quarters of the year is shown below :—

				Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000	Rate for England and Wales
First Quarter	..	..		96	14.9	12.3
Second Quarter	..	..		71	11.0	10.2
Third Quarter	..	..		73	11.3	9.3
Fourth Quarter	..	..		76	11.8	11.5
				316	12.2	10.8



# CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



Bognor Regis adjusted Death Rate (see page 18).

England and Wales Death Rate.

Bognor Regis Crude Death Rate for years 1931-1947.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central .. .. .	31	50	81
East .. .. .	31	31	62
Felpham .. .. .	35	28	63
North .. .. .	28	21	49
West .. .. .	33	28	61
TOTAL .. .. .	158	158	316

The principal causes of death from 1940 to 1948 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	11	17	16	14	9	11	8	9	10
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	1	6	1	3	—	2	2	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	9	11	6	7	8	11	12	15
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	11	17	9	21	13	18	12	19	7
Diseases of heart and blood vessels .. .. .	112	107	130	84	127	126	114	106	112
Intra-cranial vascular lesions .. .. .	38	35	37	44	33	49	34	56	39
Cancer .. .. .	40	56	51	62	56	42	68	61	51

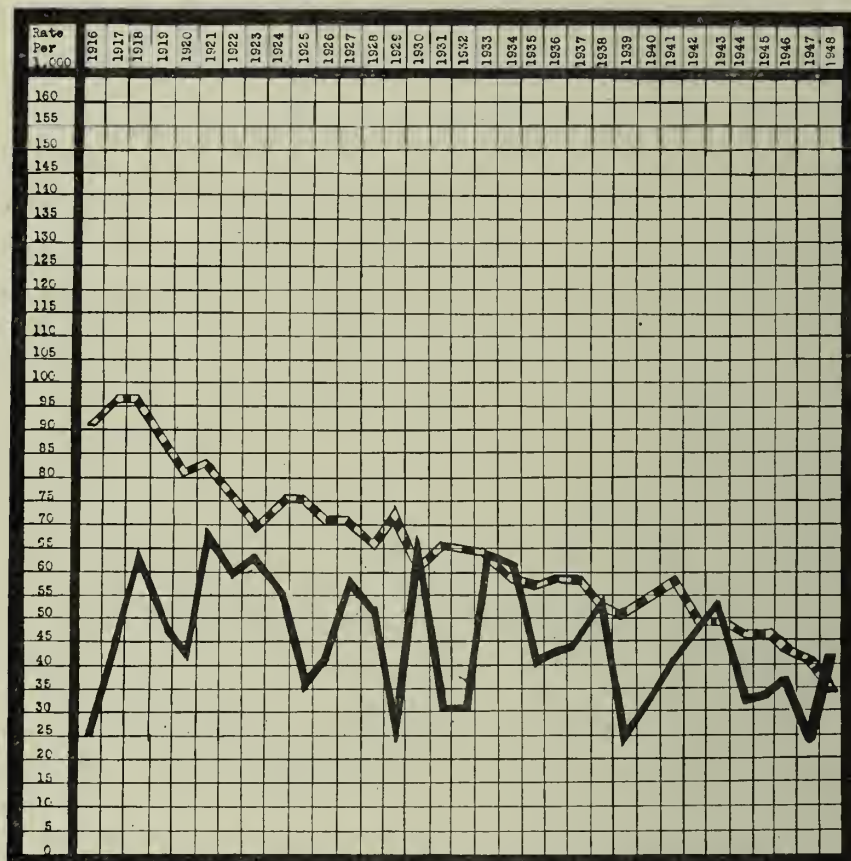
## DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

During the year, 112 deaths of Bognor Regis residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

It should be noted that the figures given below do not represent the total number of persons who have died during 1948 in the institutions and hospitals named, but refer merely to deaths of persons who normally resided in Bognor Regis.

Hospital or Institution	Number	Percentage of Total Deaths
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital .. .. .	14	4.4
East Preston Institution .. .. .	1	.3
Graylingwell Hospital .. .. .	7	2.2
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester .. .. .	51	16.1
Royal West Sussex Hospital .. .. .	21	6.6
Royal Alexandra Hospital, Brighton .. .. .	1	.3
Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton .. .. .	1	.3
Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington .. .. .	2	.6
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham .. .. .	4	1.3
Others .. .. .	10	3.2
TOTALS .. .. .	112	35.4

# CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.



## INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 16, or 42 per 1,000 births.

Year	No. of Infant deaths	Proportion per 1,000 births	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales
1910	7	53	8.5	106
1911	15	98	14.3	130
1912	16	120	14.5	95
1913	14	92	12.5	109
1914	13	78	10.7	105
1915	9	68	8.6	110
1916	3	24	3.3	91
1917	5	43	4.8	97
1918	8	65	6.6	97
1919	6	49	5.6	89
1920	7	40	6.3	80
1921	9	68	8.0	83
1922	7	59	6.4	77
1923	7	64	6.9	69
1924	7	55	6.1	75
1925	6	34	5.1	75
1926	7	41	5.4	70
1927	10	59	7.7	69
1928	9	50	6.6	65
1929	4	24	2.4	70
1930	11	68	7.5	60
1931	5	30	3.4	66
1932	5	30	3.3	65
1933	13	64	6.4	64
1934	14	62	6.5	59
1935	9	39	4.0	57
1936	10	43	3.7	59
1937	11	44	3.9	58
1938	14	53	5.1	53
1939	6	22	2.1	50
1940	8	31	2.6	55
1941	11	40	3.2	59
1942	19	47	5.5	49
1943	21	54	6.3	49
1944	13	33	4.0	46
1945	12	34	3.5	46
1946	15	37	4.4	43
1947	11	24	3.2	41
1948	16	42	5.1	34

It will be noted in the following table, where the causes of death of children under one year are analysed, that there is little definite control. With a very small number of births, as in this area, a few extra deaths will considerably increase the infantile mortality rate, as shown in the table above.

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last nine years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths	Deaths of Infants under one year of age								
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia .. .. .	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	4
Tubercular diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Convulsions .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Premature birth .. ..	1	2	8	5	5	6	5	6	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Atelectasis .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asphyxia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations .. .. .	4	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
All other causes .. ..	—	3	4	5	6	2	4	2	—
TOTAL—all causes ..	8	11	19	21	13	12	15	11	16

### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central .. .. .	3	3	6
East .. .. .	3	2	5
Felpham .. .. .	2	—	2
North .. .. .	—	3	3
West .. .. .	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	8	8	16

TABLE V

## Infantile Mortality 1948

Causes of Death					Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under one month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under one year
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular meningitis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular peritonitis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tubercular diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth	..	..	..	..	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syncope	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	..	11	1	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	16

Nett births in the year (Legitimate 359), (Illegitimate 24) : 383.

Nett deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 15), (Illegitimate 1) : 16.

The following table shows the birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates for the years 1937 to 1948.

Years	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
1937	248	12.7	282	11.9	44
1938	260	13.1	272	11.4	54
1939	259	12.5	280	10.3	22
1940	252	10.8	313	11.3	32
1941	269	12.7	345	16.2	41
1942	402	19.2	346	16.5	47
1943	387	19.4	335	16.8	54
1944	394	18.4	329	15.4	33
1945	351	15.5	342	15.1	34
1946	402	16.5	341	14.0	37
1947	458	18.2	339	13.5	24
1948	383	14.8	316	12.2	42

### CANCER

Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, malignant disease, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in 1948 was 51. The mortality from this cause for the years 1937-1948 inclusive is as follows :—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1937	17	23	40	2.04
1938	12	15	27	1.36
1939	22	21	43	1.89
1940	14	26	40	1.07
1941	29	27	56	2.63
1942	25	26	51	2.43
1943	22	40	62	3.11
1944	27	29	56	2.62
1945	25	17	42	1.86
1946	30	38	68	2.79
1947	24	37	61	2.43
1948	26	25	51	1.98

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1948 :—

Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum		Genital Organs		Breast		Skin		Other Organs		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	5	4	11	6	—	7	—	2	—	—	10	6	26	25

### Ages.

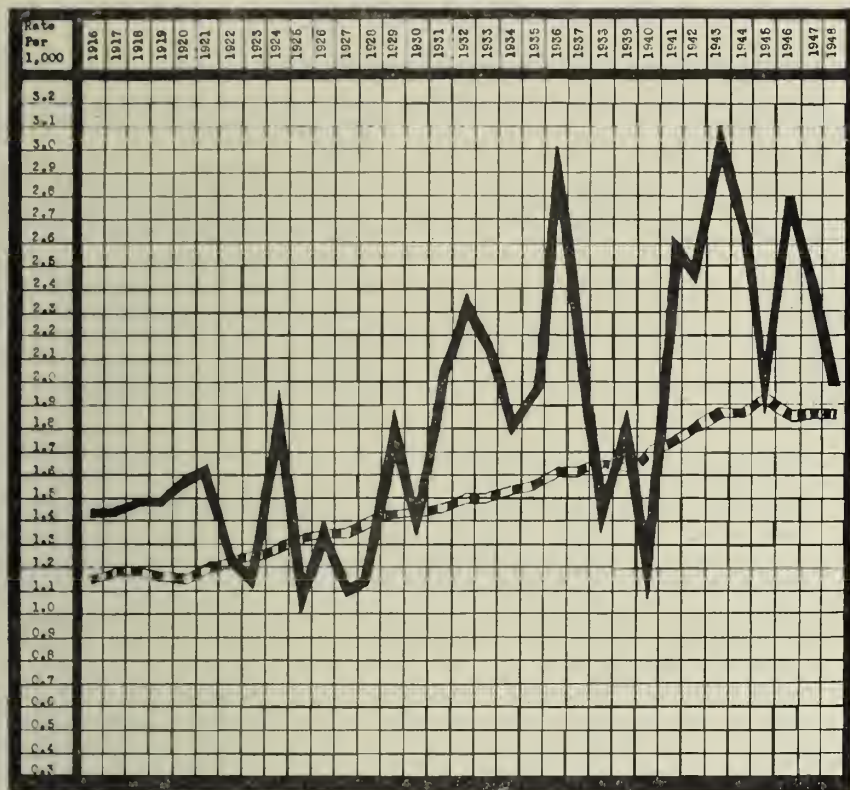
The following were the ages of all persons dying from cancer :—

MALES.—3, 48, 51, 54, 55, 56, three at 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, three at 63, two at 69, 70, 71, two at 72, three at 76, 79.

FEMALES.—Two at 28, 56, 58, two at 61, two at 62, 63, two at 65, 67, 71, 74, two at 75, two at 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 85, two at 91.

72.5 per cent of the cases are over 60 years of age.

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN  
BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable :—

Scarlet Fever	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria (including	Plague
Membranous Croup)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Typhoid, Enteric & Paratyphoid Fever	Other forms of Tuberculosis
Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cholera	Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Erysipelas	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Malaria	Acute Polioencephalitis
Dysentery	Acute Poliomyelitis
Smallpox	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Typhus	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
Measles	Whooping Cough

Diseases which are not notifiable are German Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox and Influenza.

Under the terms of the Tenth Schedule of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which came into operation on the 5th July, 1948, it became the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to send a copy of every notification of infectious disease (other than Tuberculosis and Puerperal Pyrexia) received, within 12 hours of its receipt to the County Medical Officer. The fee payable by the Local Authority in such cases is then reimbursed to the Authority by the County Council.

The Measles and Whooping Cough Amendment Regulations, 1948, came into force on the 1st April, 1948, the effect of which was to increase the fee payable to General Practitioners from 1/- to 2/6 for a notification of Measles or Whooping Cough. The reason for this is that the Minister of Health considers, after consulting medical opinion, that the compulsory notification of Measles and Whooping Cough, though regarded at the time it was introduced during the war as likely to be temporary, should be retained and brought into line with the statutory rate paid for notifying Infectious Disease in general.

TABLE VI  
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases notified during 1948 showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis :—

Disease	Original-ly Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Cases re-moved to Hos-pital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Scarlet Fever ..	98	1	4	20	58	5	4	5	1	—	98	66
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	151	11	41	48	46	2	1	2	—	—	151	1
Measles .. .. .	211	6	39	55	89	11	6	4	—	1	211	7
Acute Pneumonia	13	1	—	2	1	3	—	1	3	2	13	—
Erysipelas .. ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
TOTALS .. .. .	479	19	84	125	194	21	11	13	7	4	478	75



**TABLE VII**  
**WARD DISTRIBUTION OF**  
**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Disease	Ward					Total
	Central	East	Felpham	North	West	
Scarlet Fever ..	13	16	8	47	14	98
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	17	31	28	59	16	151
Measles .. ..	31	56	30	49	45	211
Pneumonia ..	1	5	—	3	4	13
Erysipelas ..	—	1	—	2	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS .. ..	62	110	66	160	80	478

### Diphtheria.

For the second successive year no cases were notified during the year.  
The incidence and fatality of diphtheria in Bognor Regis is shown in the table below :—

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1917	8,995	13	4	30.8
1918	9,299	22	2	9.1
1919	9,738	96	6	6.2
1920	9,722	75	6	8.0
1921	11,490	21	—	—
1922	11,580	3	—	—
1923	11,670	9	1	11.1
1924	12,180	6	—	—
1925	12,800	6	—	—
1926	14,022	4	—	—
1927	14,800	30	2	6.6
1928	15,200	35	2	5.7
1929	14,360	10	—	—
1930	15,750	15	1	6.6
1931	12,600	36	2	5.6
1932	13,080	12	2	16.6
1933	17,530	21	1	4.8
1934	17,990	23	2	8.7
1935	18,440	36	—	—
1936	18,930	39	—	—
1937	19,560	23	1	4.3
1938	19,890	12	—	—
1939	22,650	15	1	6.7
1940	23,410	12	1	8.3
1941	21,260	2	—	—
1942	20,970	9	1	11.1
1943	19,950	10	2	20.0
1944	21,360	5	—	—
1945	22,590	2	—	—
1946	24,330	4	1	25.0
1947	25,090	—	—	—
1948	25,800	—	—	—

As far as can be ascertained, no deaths have occurred at any time of immunised children (see page 42 for statistics relating to immunisation).

## Scarlet Fever.

During the year 98 cases were notified, as compared with 70 last year.

The attack rate was 3.79 per 1,000 of the population.

The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1917 is shown below :—

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1917	8,995	0	—	—
1918	9,299	5	—	—
1919	9,738	20	—	—
1920	9,722	12	—	—
1921	11,490	112	1	.9
1922	11,580	24	—	—
1923	11,670	19	—	—
1924	12,180	20	—	—
1925	12,800	22	—	—
1926	14,022	15	—	—
1927	14,800	17	—	—
1928	15,200	11	—	—
1929	14,360	19	—	—
1930	15,750	24	—	—
1931	12,600	25	—	—
1932	13,080	43	—	—
1933	17,530	24	—	—
1934	17,990	120	—	—
1935	18,440	118	—	—
1936	18,930	41	1	2.4
1937	19,560	32	—	—
1938	19,890	41	—	—
1939	22,650	30	—	—
1940	23,410	51	—	—
1941	21,260	60	—	—
1942	20,970	45	—	—
1943	19,950	60	—	—
1944	21,360	25	—	—
1945	22,590	33	—	—
1946	24,330	49	—	—
1947	25,090	70	—	—
1948	25,800	98	—	—

Sixty-six cases were removed to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

The following is an analysis of the cases admitted :—

	Bognor Regis I.D. Hospital	Chichester I.D. Hospital	Totals
Local .. .. .	32	27	59
Local contacts with previous cases ..	2	1	3
Visitors .. .. .	1	3	4
	—	—	—
	35	31	66



## Measles.

Deaths since 1915 are as follows. Where years have been grouped together, the death rate for that particular group is an average for the five years.

Year	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1915—1919	9	.21
1920—1924	1	.018
1925—1929	—	—
1930	—	—
1931	—	—
1932	1	.07
1933	—	—
1934	—	—
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—
1938	—	—
1939	—	—
1940	—	—
1941	—	—
1942	—	—
1943	—	—
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	1	.04
1947	1	.04
1948	—	—

## Whooping Cough.

The mortality record is as follows :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate
The total number of deaths from whooping cough from 1910 to 1930 was 9		
1931	1	.08
1932	1	.08
1933	—	—
1934	2	.11
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—
1938	1	.05
1939	—	—
1940	—	—
1941	1	.04
1942	1	.05
1943	—	—
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	1	.04
1947	1	.04
1948	—	—

Measles and whooping cough became notifiable infectious diseases on the 23rd October, 1939.

## **CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

When an infectious disease is notified, a thorough investigation is carried out immediately. In the case of children, all contacts are excluded from School for the regulation periods, as specified by the Board of Education, and the head teachers notified. There is now a complete co-operation between the Sunday School correspondents and the Public Health Department, and when children are excluded from the day school, they are also excluded from the Sunday School.

### **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (Section 17)**

### **BOGNOR REGIS U.D.C. ACT, 1936 (Section 88)**

Under the above Acts, every registered medical practitioner attending on a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from food poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case. No cases were notified during the year.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Forty-three cases (compared with 21 in 1947) were added to the register during 1948 :—

Pulmonary—	Males	20	Non-pulmonary—	Males	4
	Females	13		Females	6
		33			10

Twenty-eight cases were removed from the Register during the year.

### Tuberculosis Cases on the Register, December 31st, 1948

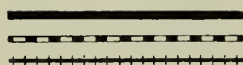
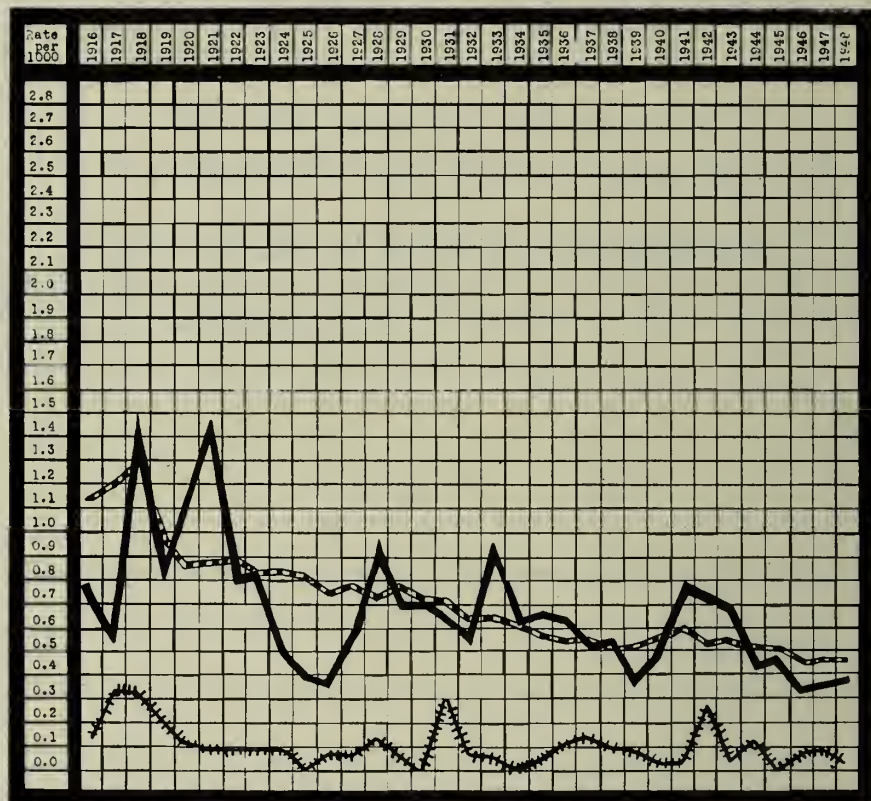
Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central .. ..	18	19	37	5	8	13	50
East .. ..	14	23	37	12	7	19	56
Felpham .. ..	19	18	37	7	7	14	51
North .. ..	20	21	41	8	11	19	60
West .. ..	19	21	40	7	10	17	57
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	90	102	192	39	43	82	274

The ages of the new cases in 1948 and of the fatal cases for the same year are shown below :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 years .. ..	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—
15—25 years .. ..	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 years .. ..	8	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
35—45 years .. ..	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55 years .. ..	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 years .. ..	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 upwards .. ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	20	13	4	6	8	2	—	1

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, one had not been notified or otherwise been placed on the Register during life.

# CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1916



Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Bognor Regis.  
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—England and Wales.  
Other Tubercular Diseases—Bognor Regis.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales since 1935 :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1935	13	0.70	0.718
1936	14	0.74	0.692
1937	13	0.66	0.695
1938	13	0.65	0.635
1939	10	0.44	0.636
1940	12	0.51	0.697
1941	18	0.84	0.728
1942	22	1.05	0.657
1943	15	0.752	0.668
1944	12	0.562	0.627
1945	11	0.487	0.619
1946	10	0.411	0.547
1947	11	0.438	0.549
1948	11	0.426	0.507

In the following tables, the mortality since 1935 is shown (at all ages, and for the first five years of life).

**Deaths from Tuberculosis at all ages (Pulmonary and non-pulmonary).**

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	12	1	13
1936	12	2	14
1937	10	3	13
1938	11	2	13
1939	8	2	10
1940	11	1	12
1941	17	1	18
1942	16	6	22
1943	14	1	15
1944	9	3	12
1945	11	0	11
1946	8	2	10
1947	9	2	11
1948	10	1	11

**Deaths from Tuberculosis under 5 years of age since 1935  
(Pulmonary and non-pulmonary).**

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	0	0	0
1936	0	1	1
1937	0	0	0
1938	0	1	1
1939	0	0	0
1940	0	0	0
1941	0	0	0
1942	0	2	2
1943	0	0	0
1944	0	0	0
1945	0	0	0
1946	0	1	1
1947	0	0	0
1948	0	0	0

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1948.

**Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).**

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

**Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936.**

This statute gives the Council new power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.

## SECTION III.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

---

#### HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

All hospitals within the area were vested in the Ministry of Health on 5th July, 1948, by virtue of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, whose function it is to determine in consultation with the Ministry, the part which each hospital has to play in the integrated service, to deal with wider Regional problems and to oversee the operation of the hospitals of their area.

Hospital Management Committees have been appointed by the Regional Hospital Board to control and manage on behalf of the Board, either a group of hospitals or a single hospital in accordance with regulations and directions as may be given by the Minister of Health or the Regional Hospital Board.

In this area General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital form part of a group of eight hospitals, managed by the Chichester Hospital Group Management Committee.

The Graylingwell Mental Hospital has its own Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows:—

#### (a) General Hospitals.

- (i) *Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.*  
(Accommodation 32 beds.)

The hospital is situated near the Chichester Road in South Bersted. It has a well-equipped Operating Theatre and a modern X-Ray apparatus. During the year, 579 patients were admitted, and 5,997 out-patients were treated, the latter making 24,608 attendances, including attendances at the physio-therapy and X-Ray departments. Operations numbered 698, radiographs 4,662 and physio-therapy treatments 23,004. The Hospital has been invaluable in securing prompt and adequate attention of all emergency cases, and it is being increasingly used by the inhabitants of the district for general and medical conditions, with excellent results. The medical staff is formed of medical practitioners in the district.

- (ii) *Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester.*  
(Accommodation 202 beds.)
- (iii) *St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.*  
(Accommodation 400 beds.)



(b) **Mental Hospitals.**

*Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.*  
(Accommodation 1,110 beds.)

Arrangements have been made at Graylingwell Mental Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows :—

Horsham Hospital	..	..	Mondays, 2 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	..	..	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester	..	..	Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Dr. Joshua Carse, the Medical Superintendent of Graylingwell Hospital, is the Honorary Consulting Psychiatrist to the hospitals mentioned above. Reports have been received that most excellent work is being carried out.

(c) **Infectious Disease Hospitals.**

- (i) *Bognor Regis Infectious Disease Hospital, Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis.* (Accommodation 32 beds.)

The following particulars are only in respect of the period January 1st to July 4th, 1948, as the Hospital ceased to function as an Infectious Diseases Hospital on 5th July, when it was transferred from the Bognor Regis Urban District Council to the Minister of Health under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and came under the direct control of the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee within the area of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The Hospital was re-opened as the Bognor Regis Sanatorium Annexe to the Aldingbourne Sanatorium on 10th June, 1949.

Up to the 4th July, 1948, patients were admitted from Chichester City, and, of course, this was reciprocated in times of need, but under the Local Government Act, 1929, arrangements were also made for the admission of patients from the Rural Area around Bognor Regis.

The following cases of infectious disease were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the period 1st January, 1948, to 4th July, 1948.

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cerebral Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Streptococcal Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Follicular Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Staphylococcus Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Streptococcal Sinovitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
								55



# Analysis of Cases Admitted to the Isolation Hospital, 1943—4th July, 1948

From	Number admitted								
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1st Jan. to 4th July 1948	Total 1943—4.7.48		
							No.	% of Total	
Private Schools ..	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	0.4	
Convalescent Homes ..	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	0.8	
Council Houses ..	9	13	8	9	13	10	62	8.7	
Hotels .. ..	1	1	3	6	2	—	13	1.8	
Lodging and Apartment Houses ..	1	—	2	7	6	—	16	2.2	
Meat and Milk Shops ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	
Nursing Homes ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.1	
Outside Areas .. ..	36	26	16	8	30	5	121	16.9	
PRIVATE HOUSES	72	66	59	56	71	34	358	50.5	
Evacuees' Billets ..	8	21	3	—	—	—	32	4.5	
Military Billets (inside or outside U.D.) ..	53	28	15	—	—	—	96	13.4	
Camping Grounds ..	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	0.8	
TOTALS .. . . .	181	155	108	89	127	55	715		

Of the total number of 55 cases of infectious disease admitted during the period 1-1-1948 to 4-7-1948, 33 were from private houses, where, if there had been suitable accommodation, they might have been isolated, but the remaining 17 cases (excluding cases admitted from outside areas) or 31% were from premises which were definitely unsuitable for efficient isolation.

- (ii) *Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.* (Accommodation 48 beds.)

As from 5th July, 1948, all cases of Infectious Disease from the Bognor Regis area requiring hospital treatment have been admitted to the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital.

- (iii) *Clandon Hospital, Near Guildford.*

This hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis, and arrangements for admission of cases have to be through the Secretary, Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

The services of a Consultant in Smallpox may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer.

Ambulance section at Horsham deals with removal of cases to the Smallpox Hospital.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of cases at Aldingbourne House, with accommodation for 67 persons.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are received at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, at the Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, at the London Chest Hospital, Arlesey, and in the case of children, at Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, Hants. Cases for thorocoplasty are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst.

(e) **Venereal Diseases.**

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics :—

*Brighton*

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Eastern Road, Kemp Town.	<i>Men</i> : Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. <i>Women</i> : Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ; Thursdays and Satur- days, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
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*Portsmouth*

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward B9)	<i>Men</i> : Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. <i>Women</i> : Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. ; Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
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*Worthing*

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road.	<i>Men</i> : Wednesdays, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ; Fridays, 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. <i>Women</i> : Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Fridays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
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*Chichester*

St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane.	By appointment.
--	-----------------

*Horsham*

15, North Street (Dr. G. S. Morgan's Surgery)	<i>Men and Women</i> : Mondays and Thursdays, 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
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# SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

## 1.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### (a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held three times per month on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, and also fortnightly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Methodist Hall, Felpham.

At these clinics expectant mothers can receive advice from the doctors or nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g., on the grounds of home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental supervision and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife, or Health Visitor.

### (b) Young Children.

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or nurses in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at cost or reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, three Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and upbringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

The County Council arrange, whenever necessary, with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission of children under the age of twelve months to hospital.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1948 :—

(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic.</i>				<i>Bognor</i>	<i>Felpham</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic .. .. .				246	67	313
Number of attendances made .. .. .				740	269	1,009
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic.</i>						
Number of mothers who attended clinic .. .. .				78	40	118
Number of attendances made .. .. .				91	42	133
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre.</i>						
Number of children under 5 years of age examined .. .. .				615	230	845
Number of attendances made .. .. .				5,332	2,078	7,410

## **Maternal Mortality.**

There were no deaths during the year from puerperal causes.

## **2.—SCHOOL CLINIC.**

A modern Health Centre in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Nutrition, Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Speech clinics.

A Minor Ailments clinic is held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 658 children attended the clinic, making 1,943 attendances.

Appointments are made with an ophthalmic surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A Nutrition clinic is held at the Westloats Lane Health Centre fortnightly by your Medical Officer of Health, where mothers are advised regarding the health of children suffering from malnutrition. Vitamin C and Adexolin tablets are available for such children. During the year 303 children attended the clinic, making 774 attendances.

A Dental clinic is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects, ear defects, and speech defects.

## **Health Education.**

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Centre by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

## **3.—HOME NURSING.**

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service has been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are five general nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

Prior to the 5th July, 1948, general district nursing was carried out by the Bognor Regis District Nursing Association.

## **4.—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.**

### **(a) Tuberculosis.**

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service. The County Council have made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care work of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Tuberculosis Officers are visited by their organisers or representatives, and help of various kinds is given, e.g., supplying beds, bedding, clothes, extra nourishment, domestic help in the house, and arranging for the boarding-out of children where the parents have been removed to sanatoria.

A Dispensary is held at the Chapel Street clinic, Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. The County Tuberculosis Officer attends every week. He also places his services at the disposal of local Medical Practitioners in any case where they desire specialist's opinion.



(b) **Patients discharged from Hospital.**

It is intended that in due course a domiciliary welfare service shall be established in the County for cases discharged from hospital suffering from conditions other than Tuberculosis.

(c) **Provision of Nursing Equipment.**

A limited supply of medical and nursing requisites are provided by District Nursing Associations, stored in the homes of the nurses, and these are loaned to patients at the discretion of the nurses, either free or at a small charge. This service is supplemented by certain depots of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society.

**5.—HOME HELP SERVICE.**

The Womens' Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mother being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the W.V.S. Centre Organiser in the town. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

**6.—IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.**

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made with the County Council.

During 1948, 368 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria, the prophylactic used being A.P.T. (Dose 0.2 c.c. followed by 0.5 c.c. with at least four weeks' interval, and a reawakening dose of 0.5 c.c. four years later). The number of pre-school children immunised was 327 and the number of school children 41.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below :—

Year	AGES															Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & over	
1927	—	—	1	1	—	7	4	7	11	10	9	9	8	6	1	74
1936-7	—	22	31	32	53	75	95	85	115	107	94	60	40	31	8	848
1938	—	1	3	2	4	13	20	8	5	7	6	8	14	5	4	100
1940	—	—	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
1941	—	33	150	125	119	170	189	207	196	191	179	176	130	146	149	2,160
1942	—	158	119	95	85	140	81	71	42	38	33	43	51	47	25	1,028
1943	—	152	61	48	45	54	30	28	24	13	15	14	15	12	12	523
1944	—	183	49	27	14	17	18	13	12	14	6	8	9	4	3	377
1945	—	189	61	17	18	17	8	5	7	10	3	3	6	3	5	352
1946	—	189	48	17	7	9	4	4	8	5	1	3	2	—	—	297
1947	—	121	45	8	6	7	5	3	2	8	3	3	1	1	—	213
1948	9	265	38	6	9	7	7	8	2	6	3	2	4	2	—	368
TOTAL																6,356

It is estimated that up to and including December, 1948, 46.4% of children under 5 years, and 86.2% of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in Bognor Regis had been immunised.

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the second successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1948 (see page 5).

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below.

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme. Both the number of deaths and the number of cases in 1948 are the lowest ever recorded in the country.

For the ten-year period 1931-1940 the average number of original notifications was about 55,300 per annum.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1940	2,480	46,281
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	29,949
1945	722	25,246
1946	472	18,283
1947	244*	10,465*
1948	150*	8,034*

\* Provisional

#### 7.—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. Under an arrangement made with the County Council, General Practitioners will usually carry out vaccination against smallpox.

#### 8.—AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

Since the 5th July, 1948, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society have acted as agents for the County Council in operating the Ambulance and Hospital Car Services.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a Hospital, Clinic, etc., and are unfit to travel by public transport, or public transport is not available. (See page 44 for details of this service prior to 5th July, 1948.)

#### 9.—MENTAL ILLNESS.

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of voluntary cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

#### 10.—MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Institutional treatment is provided by the Regional Hospital Board but a domiciliary Welfare service is provided by the County Council.

#### BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932, to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Where necessary oil and malt is provided, either free or at reduced prices according to the financial circumstances.



Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In urgent cases, boots and clothing have been provided. Under the Boot Club scheme, any children may obtain boots or shoes or have them repaired, and there is no need for any local children to be without footwear.

The committee has been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys. Arrangements can always be made for gifts to be collected if the Public Health Department is notified.

## SCABIES

The Scabies Order, which was introduced in October, 1941, ceased to be effective after the 31st December, 1947. There was no compulsory notification, but under the Order it gave power to inspect premises and secure the treatment of persons suffering from scabies.

School children suffering from scabies are seen at the Clinic and, if necessary, referred for treatment to St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

During 1948, cases were treated at the School Clinic and 14 received treatment at St. Richard's Hospital.

Considerable publicity has been given to this subject, and films have been shown.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The undermentioned specimens were submitted by the Health Department and by general practitioners to Drs. C. J. Harwood Little and F. Standish for examination during 1948 :—

<i>Specimens</i>	<i>No. submitted for examination</i>
1. Swabs for diphtheria bacilli .. .. .	4
2. Swabs for haemolytic streptococci .. .. .	1
3. Swabs for diphtheria bacilli or haemolytic streptococci ..	11
4. Blood or faeces specimens for paratyphoid .. .. .	—
5. Other miscellaneous specimens .. .. .	—
	16
	—

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The undermentioned particulars are in respect of the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948, as on the 5th July, 1948, Ambulance Services became the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946. (See page 43 for arrangements after 4th July, 1948.)

(a) For the infectious cases, the Local Authority possessed a motor ambulance for the conveyance of patients to the Isolation Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases, the Local Authority provided three motor ambulances, staffed by two whole-time Council drivers and volunteers from the local British Red Cross Detachments.

From 1st January to 4th July, 1948, the mileage covered in conveying non-infectious and accident cases was 6,575, and the cases conveyed were as follows :—

Accident cases ..	47
Medical cases ..	308
	—
Total .. ..	355
	—

(c) For persons needing transport to or from Hospital, Nursing Homes, etc., but who were not stretcher cases, the Local Authority provided a Hospital Car Service, consisting of 16 volunteers and their cars.

From 1st January to 4th July, 1948, 623 cases were conveyed and nine other journeys were made for urgent medical reasons.

The total mileage for the period was 9,692.

### **FIRST AID STATION**

A report upon the work of the Voluntary Aid Detachment at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in October, 1948. Mrs. K. Davidson (Commandant of Sussex 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society), who was the Officer-in-Charge, reported that the station was open from the 15th to 17th May (Whitsun) and again from 5th June to 19th September. During the season, first aid was rendered to 1,290 persons and 109 lost children were cared for.

The station was entirely staffed by Mrs. Davidson, members of the British Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade, and other volunteers. Miss Burgess, R.R.C., very kindly consented to be on call in case of an emergency when Mrs. Davidson was not available.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. Davidson and the volunteers. It would be difficult to estimate its true value to the residents and the visitors, as the station is open for the whole of the season from early in the morning until late in the evening, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

### **MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES**

There are three registered Maternity Homes and four registered Nursing Homes, which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers.

### **BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD**

From the 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the bodies of two persons who had died in this district and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

### **PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION**

It was not found necessary to arrange for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention since the coming into force of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, on 5th July, 1948.

### **LEGISLATION IN FORCE**

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health :—

#### **ACTS—**

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928 : Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 : Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

# BYE-LAWS—

<i>With respect to</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
1. Slaughterhouses .. ..	1925 and 1927 (Repealed). August, 1935.
2. Cleansing of Footways, Nuisances and the Removal or Carriage of Offensive Matter or Liquid .. ..	March, 1911 (Repealed). September, 1925.
3. New Streets and Buildings* ..	1909 and 1912 (Repealed). October, 1925 and July, 1934.
*Repealed except in so far as they relate to new streets by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939).	
4. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation .. ..	September, 1925.
5. Houses Let in Lodgings ..	September, 1925.
6. Management of a Mortuary ..	September, 1925.
7. Lavatories and Sanitary Con- veniences .. ..	July, 1927.
8. Transport of Food .. ..	October, 1935.
9. Regulation of Tipping .. ..	September, 1937.
10. Prevention of Discharge of Slop Water into Gullies .. ..	March, 1937.
11. Pleasure Fairs .. ..	April, 1939.
12. Camping Grounds .. ..	May, 1939(amended June, 1948).
13. Building .. ..	November, 1939.
14. Offensive Trades .. ..	February, 1927 (Expired). June, 1947.
15. Pleasure Grounds .. ..	August, 1932 (amended August, 1949).

## SECTION IV.

### HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses erected to date in the different areas or to be erected.

SITUATION	Built prior to 1.1.48					Built during 1948				Under construction				In prospect			
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Hawthorn Road ..	13	3	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
3. Gravits Lane ..	—	55	—	18	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Mons Avenue ..	—	51	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Collyer Avenue ..	25	128	—	—	153	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Hampshire Avenue	39	32	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Westloats Lane ..	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Westloats Gardens	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Flansham Lane ..	34	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Felpham Road ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close ..	*10	—	59	—	69	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Waterworks Depot Site ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	24	78	56	—	28	84
13. Frith Road ..	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
14. Rose Green Road..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†12	—	—	†12	—	—	—	—
15. Carlton Avenue ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	81
TOTALS ..	128	298	59	18	503	13	2	—	15	79	—	24	103	137	—	28	165

\*Purchased in 1945.

† Bungalows.

I am indebted to Miss T. Humphries, the Housing Manager, for the following table which indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation :—

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new applicants shown in next columns)	New applications received from		
		Residents	Non-residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350
1948	645	186	31	217

N.B.—“ Residents ” are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application. “ Non-residents ” are all others.

By July 1949, the total number on the waiting list had decreased to 626.

The following is detailed information of inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cullen and his Assistant.

### Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	432
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	1,942
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. ..	229

### Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (pre-1948 notices, 78 ; 1948 notices, 178) ..	256
--	-----

### Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	12
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners .. .. .	22
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ..	4

#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	24
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners .. .. .	16
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ..	14

#### C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :— No action was taken.

#### D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :— No action was taken.



The following table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1948 :—

Particulars with regard to Houses erected, in course of erection, and proposed to be erected by this Council

YEAR	Act	Ockley Road	Hawthorn Rd.	Gravitts Lane	Mons Avenue	Collyer Avenue	Plansham Lane	Pelpham Road	Hampshire Avenue	Westloats Lane	Westloats Gardens	Hatherleigh Gardens and Close	Waterworks Depot Site	Frith Road	Rose Green Road	Carlton Avenue	TOTALS					Grand Total
																	Non-assisted	1919	1923	1925	1936	
Houses completed before 1st April, 1925	(Non-Ass'd)	2*	13*	28†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	78	—	—	43	
..	1919	—	3†	19†	51†	—	—	5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	
..	1st April, 1925	—	—	8†	—	24†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32	
..	1923	—	—	—	—	44 { 42†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44	
..	Year 1925-6	—	—	—	—	2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	66	
..	1923	—	—	—	—	24 { 12†	34*	—	8 { 6†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
..	Year 1926-7	—	—	—	—	2*	—	—	2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	
..	1923	—	—	—	—	12*	—	—	10†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
..	Year 1927-8	—	—	—	—	5*	—	—	25*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44	
..	1923	—	—	18†	—	6*	—	—	16†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
..	Year 1928-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37	
..	1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8*	11†	18†	—	—	10*	—	—	—	—	50	74	124	
..	Year 1929-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 { 61§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
..	Years 1930-48	—	—	—	—	52 { 50†	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
..	Houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1948	—	3*	—	—	2*	—	—	—	—	—	13§	78 { 54*	10*	12 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	116	
..	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 { 24†	—	—	81*	—	—	—	—	165	
..	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	
In prospect at 31st Dec., 1948	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		2	19	73	51	155	34	5	71	11	18	75	162	20	12	81	43	78	263	50	355	789†
		2	16	—	—	27	34	5	39	—	—	1	110	20	—	81	15	5	98	—	217	335
* Parlour	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	73	147	50	—	298
† Non-Parlour	..	—	3	55	51	128	—	—	32	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
‡ Flats	..	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	52	70
§ Dining-Kitchen	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	74
<sup>a</sup> Bungalows	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12

† To this total must be added the 10 houses purchased in 1945 in Hatherleigh Gardens. The prospective total of council houses, therefore, becomes 799.



## SECTION V.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Food Poisoning.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases or suspected cases of food poisoning.

This enables the Public Health Department to make immediate enquiries regarding the situation and disposal of any suspected food.

During 1948, no cases of food poisoning were notified.

#### MILK.

(1) **Quality.**—For ascertaining the quality, as far as possible, of milk sold in the district, similar methods have been employed as in other years.

(a) Samples of milk are taken in course of delivery and sent for examination as to the presence of the *Bacillus of Tuberculosis*. The biological (experimental inoculation) test is employed.

(b) Samples are taken by Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, of the West Sussex County Council, and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform with the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Sanitary Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

(c) For ascertaining the cleanliness of all milks, both designated and undesignated, samples are now submitted to the Methylene Blue Test for cleanliness. Samples of ordinary milk are collected in sterile bottles or in the unopened bottles as from the dairy, and samples of designated milk are collected in unopened bottles and sent by bus to Lewes, where they are handed to a messenger from the Laboratory where the examinations are carried out.

(2) **Supervision.**—

(a) *Production.*—There are eight producers on the register.

The Cowsheds are soundly constructed, and are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. They are inspected at frequent intervals.

(b) *Distribution.*—There are eight milk retailers on the register. All of these have premises within the district, and have dairies which are satisfactory with regard to structure, ventilation, lighting and water supply.

#### Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

Under this Order, the following licences were granted during 1948 :—

To bottle and sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	One
To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	Five
To sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	Four

#### Results of Examinations of Milk Samples.

1.—For examination as to the presence of the *Bacillus Tuberculosis*. All samples were taken in the course of delivery to dairies.

No. of Samples taken	POSITIVE Tubercle Bacilli present	NEGATIVE Tubercle Bacilli absent	Percentage Tubercular
4	—	3	Nil

One sample was not examined, as it was found to be sour on arrival at the Laboratory. The number of samples taken was limited, owing to the continued shortage of guinea pigs.

2.—For examination as to cleanliness.

In explanation of the classification in the subjoined tables, Tuberculin Tested milk, including Tuberculin Tested (Certified) milk, and Accredited milk, when tested in accordance with the prescribed method, must not decolourise methylene blue within  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st May to the 31st October ; or within  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st November to the 30th April. The milk should not contain coliform bacilli in 1/100 millilitre.

Pasteurised and Heat-Treated milks were submitted to  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour methylene blue tests.

(a) Undesignated Milks.

No. of samples examined	Methylene Blue Test			Coliform Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory
48 (70)	31 (43)	17 (27)	64.5 (61.4)	29 (51)	19 (19)	60.4 (72.8)

Last year's figures are shown in parentheses

(b) Designated Milks.

Tuberculin Tested Milk						
No. of samples examined	Methylene Blue Test			Coliform Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory
13 (7)	9 (4)	4 (3)	69.2 (57.0)	11 (4)	2 (3)	84.6 (57.0)

Last year's figures are shown in parentheses

Pasteurised and Heat-Treated Milk						
No. of samples examined	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory	1	Groups 2	3
Pasteurised 39 (21)	36 (20)	3 (1)	92.3 (95.2)	38 (17)	0 (1)	1 (3)
Heat-Treated 7 (12)	3 (9)	4 (3)	42.8 (75.0)	7 (12)	—	—

Last year's figures are shown in parentheses

In explanation of the above Phosphatase Test table :—

Group 1 indicates milk sufficiently heat-treated.

Group 2 indicates either an insufficient temperature or holding time, or, alternatively, the addition of a small quantity of raw milk. The milk is insufficiently heat-treated.

Group 3. The milk is grossly untreated, or contains an appreciable quantity of raw milk.

## **MEAT**

Inspection of carcasses slaughtered locally was carried out until January, 1940, when local slaughtering ceased. Meat inspection at butchers' shops has continued, however, and details may be seen on page 61.

The home-killed meat supply of the town is received from a neighbouring town.

### **Shops and Stores.**

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all of the meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

## **OTHER FOODS**

### **Bakehouses.**

There are 15 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Those found to be in contravention of the prescribed standard of sanitation through want of cleanliness have been dealt with by informal notices. In all cases the work has been attended to without further action by the Local Authority.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

### **Other Places.**

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

### **Bacteriological Examination and Bacteriological Grading of Ice Cream.**

During the months from April to October, 70 samples of ice cream were taken and sent for bacteriological examination. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples were taken from 23 supplies, the source of ten supplies (A-J) being within the district and subject to local inspection and control, and 13 supplies (K-W) coming in from premises outside the district. In every case where the manufacturing premises were within the district the results were communicated to the management and full co-operation secured.

SUPPLY	No. of samples examined	GRADE				B. Coli of Faecal type	
		1	2	3	4	Present	Absent
A	6	5	—	1	—	—	6
B	5	3	—	—	2	—	5
C	3	3	—	—	—	—	3
D	3	3	—	—	—	—	3
E	4	4	—	—	—	—	4
F	5	—	3	1	1	—	5
G	3	1	1	—	1	—	3
H	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
I	2	1	1	—	—	—	2
J	2	—	—	1	1	—	2
K	5	3	—	—	2	1	4
L	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
M	2	—	—	1	1	1	1
N	2	—	—	2	—	—	2
O	11	1	—	1	9	7	4
P	2	1	—	—	1	—	2
Q	2	1	1	—	—	—	2
R	4	1	—	2	1	—	4
S	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
T	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
U	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
V	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
W	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
	69	29	10	11	19	9	60

One sample was not examined

In explanation of the above table :—

Grade 1—time taken to reduce methylene blue  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours or more.

Grade 2—time taken to reduce methylene blue  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 hours.

Grade 3—time taken to reduce methylene blue  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 hours.

Grade 4—time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (*i.e.*, reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

### ADULTERATION, ETC.

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946.

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors, and give some idea of the excellent work they are carrying out.

(1) Undesignated Milk for Bacteriological Test .. ..	48
(2) Tuberculin Tested Milk for Bacteriological Test .. ..	13
(3) Ice Cream for Bacteriological Count .. .. .	70
(4) Pasteurised Milk for Phosphatase Test .. .. .	39
(5) Heat-Treated Milk for Phosphatase Test .. .. .	7
(6) Milk for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli .. .. .	4
	<hr/>
	181
	<hr/>

This gives a grand total of 181 samples taken by officers of this Authority in addition to samples taken by the Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act on behalf of the West Sussex County Council.

The following is a record of samples taken by your Sanitary Inspectors since 1925 :—

Year	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream taken for bacteriological content	Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination	Total number of Samples taken
1925	62	—	4	—	66
1926	113	16	4	—	133
1927	121	8	3	8	140
1928	123	21	1	7	152
1929	127	35	23	2	187
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	—	10	170
1938	112	19	—	16	147
1939	84	62	—	1	147
1940	117	7	—	—	124
1941	97	15	—	—	112
1942	115	18	—	—	133
1943	149	—	—	—	149
1944	146	3	—	—	149
1945	105	14	—	—	119
1946	122	34	—	—	156
1947	110	59	—	—	169
1948	111	70	—	—	181
GRAND TOTAL ..					3,706

## WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., the Council's Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the following short report on the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929 under powers



conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931.

The Statutory Area of Supply is 65 sq. miles in extent and consists of the undermentioned parishes. The mains of the Undertaking are extending gradually and piped supplies are already available in the parishes marked “ \* ” below.

**Area of Supply.**

* Urban District of Bognor Regis, and parishes of		
*Aldingbourne	*Eartham	*Slindon
*Bersted	*Ford	*Tangmere
*Boxgrove	*Middleton	*Tortington
*Barnham	N. Mundham	*Walberton
*Climping	Oving	*Yapton
*Eastergate	*Pagham	

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Council's Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. The Council also own a smaller borehole on the site of the Slindon Re-pumping Station, but this source is not normally in use.

The Eastergate Pumping Station is equipped with pumping plant of modern design, and it is the intention of the Council to replace the older plant by equipment of greater capacity.

The Undertaking possesses three service reservoirs as under :—

	<i>Gallons Capacity</i>
Nore Hill, Slindon .. .. .	2,000,000
Balls Hut, Fontwell .. .. .	500,000
Slindon .. .. .	125,000

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year from the Council's Waterworks. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times without restriction.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity as determined by the examinations of 51 samples, and the results of chemical examination of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. Fifty-two samples of raw water, which is derived from a deep well in the chalk formation, were examined and the results indicated intermittent pollution, but not to an excessive degree, and no difficulty has been experienced in producing a pure and wholesome water by the customary and continuously applied super-chlorination and de-chlorination treatment.

The supply was softened at source after treatment by the base-exchange process, and the average hardness of the water in supply was 10 parts per 100,000.

Regular inspections of the gathering ground were carried out, but the position with regard to the catchment area as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory from a water supply point of view until a comprehensive scheme for sewage disposal for the area is carried out.



Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment.

### Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population Supplied with Water by Bognor Regis U.D.C.

	<i>District</i>					<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
Bognor Regis .. .. .						7,640	25,800
Aldingbourne .. .. .						463	1,705
Barnham .. .. .						152	560
Bersted .. .. .						201	740
Boxgrove .. .. .						197	726
Climping .. .. .						75	276
Eartham .. .. .						23	85
Eastergate .. .. .						298	1,096
*Ford .. .. .						89	328
Middleton .. .. .						1,010	3,750
Oving .. .. .						1	13
Pagham .. .. .						573	2,110
Slindon .. .. .						190	700
†Tangmere .. .. .						53	195
Tortington .. .. .						29	107
Walberton .. .. .						441	1,620
Yapton .. .. .						415	1,525
						4,210	15,536
TOTALS .. .. .						11,850	41,336

\* R.N. Air Station Personnel 1,200 } not included  
† R.A.F. Aerodrome Personnel 750 } in above

Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Bacchus, the Water-works Engineer and Manager. There has always been complete co-operation between the two departments concerned, and no effort has been spared to produce a water supply of the highest quality.

## SECTION VI.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE, AND SEWERAGE

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933, brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area, the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just North of the sea embankment at the Eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people.

Sewage is pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall is opened and the sewage gravitates out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over :—

**On the East—Felpham Area.** This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station east of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works. Part of the area is still unsewered and, although since the date of extension 339 cesspools have been abolished by the construction of sewers, 219 cesspools have been added during that period. The year under review shows a decrease in the number, 19 cesspools having been abolished and one added. The number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished since April, 1933, in this area are shown in the table on the next page.

**On the North—North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas.** At the time of the extension, no sewers existed, the area being drained to cesspools (165 in number), earth closets, privies and soak-aways. During the year 1933 an automatic lifting station and rising main were constructed, taking sewage from a large estate development on the boundary of the old area. In the year 1934, sewers were laid in the Chichester Road and Ivydale Road areas, resulting in the abolition of 116 cesspools. Under the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme completed in 1940, sewers were provided to receive the drainage of the remainder of the houses of the North Bersted area. The number of new cesspools constructed and the number abolished since April, 1933 in this area are shown in the table on the next page.

**On the West—Aldwick Area.** At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed :—

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity.
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station, to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences, but the majority of the houses drain to cesspools.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highways, and for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid

upon the private estates in the near future. At the end of 1948 there were no less than 256 cesspools upon private estates not yet sewered out of a total of 289 cesspools in this area.

The Jackson sewer outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the Jackson sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme.

#### CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1948

	At Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham .. ..	218	19	1	200
North Bersted ..	39	10	—	29
Aldwick .. ..	316	28	1	289
	573	57	2	518

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st, 1948.

#### CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted and Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
PLUS—New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.48 ..	219	46	441	706
	539	211	802	1,552
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.48 .. ..	339	182	513	1,034
	200	29	289	518

**IT MUST AGAIN BE EMPHASISED THAT BOGNOR REGIS IS ESSENTIALLY A SEASIDE HEALTH RESORT, AND CONDITIONS CANNOT BE REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY UNTIL ALL HOUSES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH MAIN DRAINAGE FACILITIES.**

**Surface Water Sewers.** There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area, but little provision exists in the added areas. The question of the provision of surface water sewers has received the consideration of the Council, and consulting engineers were engaged to prepare a scheme, which it is hoped will be proceeded with when post-war conditions permit.

**CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely four times a year at three-monthly intervals by modern cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1949, three vehicles carried out 3,071 cesspool cleansings in 4,376 journeys. Approximately 4,190,400 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the three vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 14,048 miles.

**REFUSE—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

The provision of proper galvanised sanitary dustbins is required on all premises.

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

The refuse was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor in covered dust carts, viz. four containers drawn by horses and two Scammell mechanical horses for use in the Relay Service operated, up to July, 1948, after which date the system was mechanised by the use of three Scammell mechanical horses operating a door-to-door service, and a fourth Scammell mechanical horse in the relay service as and when required.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

**SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS**

There are no swimming baths or pools in the area.

**CAMPING SITES**

(1) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1948	.. .. .	6
(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under Section 107 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936	.. .. .	6

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY  
BYE-LAWS**

**Houses Let in Lodgings.**

There is one house in the district registered as a house let in lodgings.

**Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.**

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made :

- (a) Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council ; and
- (b) for the control of camping grounds within the district.

## Pleasure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, came into force on the 1st June, 1939.

## Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

## Public Mortuary.

Twenty-five bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in twenty-one cases.

The Public Mortuary is totally inadequate for the area and a scheme for the provision of a modern mortuary and post-mortem room is still under consideration by the Council.

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## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant, but it presents only a vague idea of the large amount of work carried out in the area, especially as the staff is limited.

### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

#### A. The number and nature of the inspections made during the year 1948 :—

Total number of houses inspected :—

##### (a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :—

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	—
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense .. .. .	—
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense .. .. .	—

##### (b) Under the Public Health Acts :—

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	203
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist ..	229
	<hr/> 432

Total number of houses inspected during the year .. 

---

432

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections .. .. .	432
Revisits .. .. .	1,439
Smoke tests to drains .. .. .	—
Water tests to drains .. .. .	71
	<hr/> 1,942

#### B. The number of notices served during the year 1948 (distinguishing statutory from informal) :—

The number of :—

NOTICES on the Books, 31st December, 1947	
(Informal 120, Statutory 26) .. .. .	146
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1948	193
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1948 (Housing Act, 12 ; Public Health Acts, 24)	36
	<hr/> 375



C. *The result of the service of such notices :—*

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1947, and since complied with—less those for which Statutory Notices were served in 1948 ..	78	
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1948 which were served during the year 1948 .. ..	178	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1948 which were outstanding at 31st December, 1947 ..	26	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1948 which were served during the year 1948 (Housing Act, 8 ; Public Health Acts, 22) .. .. .	30	
	—	312
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the Books at 31st December, 1948 (for analysis see below) .. ..	63	
NOTICES OUTSTANDING :—		
Informal .. .. .	57	
Statutory .. .. .	6	
	—	63

## 2.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (A)—Butchers' Shops and Stores.

(i) Inspections .. .. .	77
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	21
(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed .. ..	7
(b) Yard cleansed or paved .. .. .	3
(c) Premises for repair .. .. .	3
(d) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained .. .. .	10
(e) Other offences .. .. .	5
(iii) Unsound Food condemned :—	
Corned Beef .. 264 lbs.   Sheeps Crows .. 12 lbs.	
Imported Beef .. 151 lbs.   Rabbits .. .. 165 lbs.	
Home-killed Beef 136 lbs.	

### (B)—Other Food Shops and Stores.

(i) Inspections .. .. .	353
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	88
(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed .. ..	21
(b) Accumulations removed .. .. .	2
(c) Repairs to walls and floors .. .. .	3
(d) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained .. .. .	52
(e) Other offences .. .. .	19
(iii) Unsound food condemned :—	
Wet and cured fish .. .. 6,669 lbs.	Paste .. .. 6 jars
Fish cakes .. .. 12 doz.	Pickles .. .. 44 jars
Tinned fish .. .. 254 tins	Dried fruit .. .. 147 lbs.
Tinned meat .. .. 67 tins	Tinned soup .. .. 37 tins
Tinned vegetables .. .. 272 tins	Tinned paste .. .. 61 tins
Tinned fruit .. .. 808 tins	Biscuits .. .. 90 lbs.
Tinned milk .. .. 348 tins	Cornflour .. .. 1 tin
Tinned preserves .. .. 65 tins	Brand's Essence .. .. 4 jars
Mincemeat .. .. 3 jars	Galantine .. .. 1 tin
Spaghetti .. .. 3 tins	Pudding mixture .. .. 199 pkts.



Bacon .. .. .	36 lbs.	Ice creams .. .. .	228
Cheese .. .. .	2 lbs.	Gherkins .. .. .	1 jar
Raw vegetables .. .. .	82 lbs.	Fresh fruit .. .. .	30 lbs.
Maltex .. .. .	31 cubes	Cantaloups .. .. .	2 pkts.
Synthetic cream .. .. .	1 gal.	Sugar .. .. .	2 lbs.
Trifles .. .. .	169	Margarine .. .. .	1 lb.
Tinned puddings .. .. .	6 tins	Butter .. .. .	10 ozs.
Cheese .. .. .	62 cartons	Lard .. .. .	5 ozs.
Whalemeat .. .. .	27 cartons	Tea .. .. .	8 ozs.
Shell fish .. .. .	337 lbs.	Sweets .. .. .	21 lbs.
Macaroni .. .. .	56 lbs.	Swephat .. .. .	105 lbs.
Sago .. .. .	1 bag	Crumpets .. .. .	32 doz.

(Unsound food of salvage value was dealt with in accordance with Ministry of Health Circulars 2640 and 2886.)

### (C)—Ice Cream Premises.

(i) Inspections .. .. .	268
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	45
(a) Premises cleansed .. .. .	2
(b) Repairs and alterations .. .. .	5
(c) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained .. .. .	14
(d) Other offences .. .. .	24
(iii) Samples of ice cream for examination for bacterial content .. .. .	70

### (D)—Milk Supply.

(i) Inspections of dairies and cowsheds .. .. .	157
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	32
(iii) Contraventions :— .. .. .	
(a) Limewashing and cleansing .. .. .	17
(b) Cleanliness—utensils and appliances .. .. .	5
(c) Other insanitary conditions .. .. .	10
(iv) Samples of Undesignated Milk for bacteriological test .. .. .	48
(v) Samples of Undesignated Milk for tubercle bacilli test .. .. .	4
(vi) Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk for bacteriological test .. .. .	13
(vii) Samples of Heat-Treated Milk for phosphatase test .. .. .	7
(viii) Samples of Pasteurised Milk for phosphatase test .. .. .	59

### 3.—(A)—FACTORIES (Mechanical).

(i) Inspections .. .. .	39
(ii) Notices :— .. .. .	
(a) Informal .. .. .	11
(b) Statutory .. .. .	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :— .. .. .	
(a) Sanitary accommodation .. .. .	1
(b) Want of cleanliness .. .. .	4
(c) Other offences .. .. .	2

}	Insufficient	1
	Unsuitable or defective	3
	Not separate for sexes	2

**(B)—FACTORIES (Non-Mechanical).**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
(ii) Notices :—							
(a) Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(b) Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Sanitary accommodation						} Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes	2
							0
							0
(b) Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..		2
(c) Other offences	..	..	..	..	..		4

**(C)—FACTORIES (Bakehouses).**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
(ii) Notices :—							
(a) Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
(b) Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Sanitary accommodation						} Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes	0
							0
							0
(b) Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(c) Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

**4.—FACTORIES (Out-Workers' Premises).**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

**5.—SHOPS ACT, 1934 (Section 10) : Ventilation, Temperature, and Sanitary Conveniences.**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

**6.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.**

**(a) Stables.**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Yard cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(b) Repairs required	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(c) Defective drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

**(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation							2
(b) Receptacles for refuse provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(c) Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

(c) **Transport of Food (Bognor U.D.C. Act, 1928).**

(i) Inspections .. .. .	32
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	10
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—	
(a) Vehicles cleansed .. .. .	1
(b) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained .. .. .	1
(c) No name or address on vehicle .. .. .	8

**7.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.**

(i) Visits .. .. .	279
(ii) Action taken :—	
(a) Cases enquired into .. .. .	189
(b) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis) .. .. .	116
(c) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	8
(d) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis .. .. .	35
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis) .. .. .	118
(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease .. .. .	41
(g) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	34
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease .. .. .	2
(i) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	1
(j) Notices excluding contacts from day schools	129
(k) Notices excluding contacts from Sunday Schools	6
(l) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	98
(m) Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts ..	31

**8.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.—Infestation Order.**

(a) <b>Surface Infestations.</b>	
(i) Premises inspected .. .. .	1,648
(ii) Number of inspections .. .. .	1,938
(iii) Infestations dealt with .. .. .	226
(iv) Estimated kill (M.O.F. Formula) .. .. .	1,370
(b) <b>Systematic Treatment of Sewers.</b>	
(i) Manholes baited .. .. .	514
(ii) Estimated kill .. .. .	<i>No record</i>

**9.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS.**

(i) Inspections .. .. .	32
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	4

**10.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.**

(i) Inspections .. .. .	35
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	8

**11.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.**

(i) Inspections .. .. .	13
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	5

**12.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.**

(i) Inspections .. .. .	257
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	55

### 13.—DITCHES.

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

### 14.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	184
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	35

### 15.—CESSPOOLS.

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

### 16.—SMOKE.

(i) Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

### 17.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).

(i) Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

### 18.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
(ii) Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iii) Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

In addition, one Council house (requisitioned property) and seven non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested.

The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.

The Housing Manager, who visits all the Council houses for rent collection, acts in a supervisory capacity and has every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

## SECTION VII.

### METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1948

The following excellent statistics have been submitted by Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Meteorological Observer.

It will be appreciated that these records occupy a considerable amount of time. Reports have been prepared for the past twenty-five years.

Detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall, and sunshine will be found in the tables set out on the following pages. These tables and notes are prepared from the monthly register of readings and observations taken in Bognor Regis, and submitted monthly to the Meteorological Office.

#### Sunshine.

The total number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year 1948 was 1,815.3 hours, being 49.9 hours below the average of the twenty years 1924-43. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 5.2 hours and the total number of sun recorded days 318.

TABLE 1

Year 1948	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. observations)													
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading	Calm	Number of times Observed to be blowing from —												
		Inches	Date			Inches	Date	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW			
January	..	..	..	..	29.542	30.006	3rd	28.852	7th	0	2	1	0	0	2	13	6	7
February	..	..	..	..	30.168	30.486	29th	29.938	2nd	0	5	2	6	2	0	9	2	3
March	..	..	..	..	30.370	30.730	11th	29.690	30th	0	9	3	1	5	1	7	3	2
April	..	..	..	..	29.918	30.680	26th	29.318	1st	0	10	0	2	3	3	9	1	2
May	..	..	..	..	29.978	30.472	7th	29.562	1st	0	0	9	4	2	4	6	3	3
June	..	..	..	..	29.962	30.282	25th	29.498	2nd	0	0	5	0	0	1	15	4	5
July	..	..	..	..	30.026	30.350	3rd	29.660	13th	0	0	1	0	5	1	10	2	12
August	..	..	..	..	29.928	30.330	29th	29.248	8th	0	0	3	1	4	6	6	2	9
September	..	..	..	..	30.052	30.476	30th	29.446	3rd	0	3	1	0	1	3	11	1	10
October	..	..	..	..	30.050	30.402	2nd	29.318	18th	0	3	9	0	1	0	10	3	5
November	..	..	..	..	30.204	30.616	9th	29.572	5th	0	5	9	1	1	1	7	3	3
December	..	..	..	..	30.066	30.594	18th	29.320	12th	0	3	7	0	3	0	14	3	1
Average for the year	..	..	..	..	30.022	—	—	—	Totals :	0	40	50	15	27	22	117	33	62



TABLE II

Year	Temperature in Shade—Degrees Fahrenheit										Sub-Soil	On Grass	Frosts				
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of twenty years 1924—1943	Maximum			Minimum									
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Highest	Date	Temperature				I lowest	Date		
1948																	
January . . .	48°	40°	44° 0	+3° 0	54°	13th	42°	19th & 20th	50°	3rd & 4th	30°	20th	Average Temperature 4ft. below Grass at 9 a.m.	Lowest	Date	No. of times 30° 4 & under in screen	Ditto on Grass
February . .	45°	37°	41° 0	+0° 5	52°	1st, 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th & 29th	27°	20th & 21st	49°	8th	17°	22nd	43°		No	7	No
March . . .	52°	41°	46° 5	+3° 5	61°	10th	45°	2nd	47°	21st & 30th	32°	3rd & 6th	47°		record	0	record
April . . .	56°	43°	49° 5	+2° 5	65°	19th	49°	2nd	51°	22nd	36°	5th	50°			0	
May . . .	62°	47°	54° 5	+1° 5	78°	16th & 17th	50°	2nd	57°	17th	36°	3rd	55°	29°	3rd	0	0
June . . .	64°	53°	58° 5	Nil	73°	14th	57°	3rd	62°	14th	47°	3rd & 4th	59°	40°	3rd & 30th	0	0
July . . .	67°	56°	61° 5	—0° 5	88°	28th	58°	4th	71°	29th	46°	6th	60°	44°	6th	0	0
August . . .	65°	55°	60° 0	—2° 0	70°	2nd	62°	18th & 21st	62°	2nd & 7th	47°	18th	63°			0	
September . .	64°	53°	58° 5	—0° 5	69°	9th	56°	21st	64°	10th	39°	22nd	61°			0	
October . . .	58°	47°	52° 5	Nil	65°	1st & 2nd	46°	29th	56°	2nd & 12th	31°	27th	58°		No	0	No
November . .	53°	43°	48° 0	+1° 5	59°	3rd	43°	29th	54°	19th	30°	29th	52°		record	1	record
December . .	49°	41°	45° 0	+3° 5	56°	6th, 7th and 14th	37°	25th	51°	3rd, 7th, 12th and 14th	27°	26th & 27th	49°			3	
Average for year	57°	46°	51° 5	+1° 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53° 5		—	—	—

TABLE III

HUMIDITY				RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)						
Year 1948	Average Temperature at 0900 G.M.T. of		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals, Inches			Difference from Average of twenty years 1924—1943	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more
	Dry Bulb Degrees Fahr.	Wet Bulb Degrees Fahr.		Day 9 hr. to 17 hr.	Night 17 hr. to 9 hr.	Totals				
January .. ..	44°.0	42°.8	89	2.28	2.94	5.22	+1.7	1.05 on 6th	22	22
February .. ..	41°.4	39°.5	83	.92	.50	1.42	— .75	.57 on 3rd	12	10
March .. ..	46°.8	44°.2	81	.13	.57	.70	—1.01	.46 on 31st	5	4
April .. ..	51°.2	47°.3	73	.49	.52	1.01	— .99	.34 on 4th	8	7
May .. ..	56°.4	51°.5	70	.52	1.44	1.96	— .15	.5 on 28th	10	10
June .. ..	59°.5	55°.8	78	.55	1.54	2.09	+ .53	.49 on 9th	12	10
July .. ..	62°.7	58°.2	74	.28	.64	.92	—1.15	.44 on 17th	7	5
August .. ..	62°.0	58°.5	80	1.02	2.44	3.46	+1.2	.74 on 8th	13	11
September .. ..	59°.8	56°.4	80	.58	1.21	1.79	— .56	.87 on 12th	8	7
October .. ..	53°.1	50°.3	81	.69	1.42	2.11	—1.25	.71 on 17th	11	8
November .. ..	47°.7	46°.2	89	.67	1.52	2.19	—1.79	1.13 on 6th	9	7
December .. ..	44°.2	42°.4	86	.85	2.41	3.26	+ .11	.69 on 31st	15	13
Year's Average ..	52°.4	49°.4	80	—	—	—	—4.11	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	—	—	—	8.98	17.15	26.13	—	—	132	114

TABLE IV

## BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Year 1948	Totals : Hours and tenths	Difference from average of twenty years 1924—1943	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours and tenths
January .. ..	47.2	— 18.5	18	22nd	7.2
February .. ..	81.8	— 1.6	22	25th	9.2
March .. ..	172.0	+ 25.0	28	27th	10.7
April .. ..	232.6	+ 66.8	30	23rd	12.7
May .. ..	262.6	+ 45.6	30	18th & 19th	14.4
June .. ..	197.3	— 44.1	30	26th	13.7
July .. ..	193.4	— 24.8	29	26th	13.9
August .. ..	171.9	— 37.6	27	1st	12.4
September ..	158.6	— 8.9	29	9th	10.7
October .. ..	129.0	+ 11.7	28	19th	9.1
November ..	91.2	+ 20.0	23	5th	8.2
December ..	77.7	+ 16.3	24	24th	6.9
TOTALS .. ..	1,815.3	+ 49.9	318	—	—

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